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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES[1]

August 11–September 7, 1935

Poliomyelitis.—The number of cases of poliomyelitis rose from 1,433 for the preceding 4 weeks to 3,625 for the 4 weeks ended September 7. The current incidence was almost three times that for the corresponding period in 1934, when an epidemic was in progress in California and the West; it was two and six-tenths times the incidence in 1933, but has not yet reached the proportions (4,986 cases) of the 1931 epidemic, which was largely in the eastern part of the United States.

An examination of the various geographic areas shows that the epidemic has been mostly confined to regions along the Atlantic coast, each State in the North Atlantic group reporting an unusually large number of cases. In the South Atlantic region, where the epidemic started, North Carolina and Virginia were the States most affected. During the current period the disease appeared in rather large numbers in Michigan (311 cases) in the East North Central region and in Kentucky (141 cases) in the East South Central area. Later reports (week ended September 14) indicate a decline in practically all of the affected areas; decreases in the prevalence of the disease normally occur at this season of the year.

Table 1 shows for each State the number of cases reported for 20 weeks since the increased incidence began, with comparative figures for the corresponding periods of 3 preceding years; it also includes weekly data for 1935.

[1] From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 48; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 47; diphtheria, 48; scarlet fever, 48; influenza, 44 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports. These summaries include only the 8 important communicable diseases for which the Public Health Service receives regular weekly reports from the State health officers.

TABLE 1.—*Poliomyelitis cases reported in each State during recent weeks [1] of 1935*

State	20 weeks ended—				Cases reported in 1935 for week ended—						
	Sept. 17 1932	Sept. 16 1933	Sept. 15 1934	Sept. 14 1935	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	Sept. 7	Sept. 14
All States [2]	1,995	2,785	4,942	6,869	418	488	723	807	1,088	1,007	849
New England:											
Maine	14	19	8	64	2	1	6	8	16	17	12
New Hampshire	1	2	6	37	0	5	9	4	6	3	4
Vermont	1	7	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Massachusetts	30	291	49	861	47	74	116	112	166	169	143
Rhode Island	8	12	1	196	7	8	12	39	58	31	36
Connecticut	20	40	12	243	10	22	43	40	39	38	38
Middle Atlantic:											
New York	187	969	138	2,076	104	158	244	291	460	414	285
New Jersey	203	140	48	246	7	13	19	26	35	72	54
Pennsylvania	743	227	71	104	2	8	12	11	13	9	38
East North Central:											
Ohio	47	172	128	52	1	1	9	2	14	2	10
Indiana	5	21	31	19	0	1	3	2	2	3	3
Illinois	93	123	119	124	10	13	13	9	19	22	18
Michigan	61	45	104	416	10	14	40	87	108	76	65
Wisconsin	26	14	40	40	0	1	1	10	4	4	8
West North Central:											
Minnesota	68	162	43	33	1	0	4	3	5	5	8
Iowa	22	18	17	28	0	0	8	1	4	5	4
Missouri	5	23	15	19	2	1	2	1	0	3	4
North Dakota	21	46	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
South Dakota	7	13	23	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Nebraska	14	8	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas	19	30	43	10	0	2	0	0	2	1	1
South Atlantic:											
Delaware	7	13	2	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Maryland	20	16	17	55	10	6	5	6	5	11	7
District of Columbia	15	2	5	51	7	4	4	7	5	5	9
Virginia	24	17	44	631	100	68	73	39	31	16	21
West Virginia	27	52	47	30	0	6	3	4	3	3	8
North Carolina	23	10	25	579	40	28	17	11	9	11	14
South Carolina	27	5	4	25	1	4	0	3	1	1	0
Georgia	5	1	11	13	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Florida	0	4	9	11	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
East South Central:											
Kentucky	13	20	67	209	18	15	27	36	36	42	18
Tennessee	26	81	30	60	10	1	3	6	1	3	4
Alabama	13	10	32	39	1	1	2	1	4	2	1
Mississippi	9	5	14	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
West South Central:											
Arkansas	9	6	6	14	1	2	1	1	0	0	3
Louisiana	15	13	9	65	2	5	4	6	1	2	1
Oklahoma	14	6	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Texas	43	26	71	37	3	1	1	4	9	3	1
Mountain: [3]											
Montana	1	3	234	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	0	1	94	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2	4	11	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	3	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2	3	80	10	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
Utah	1	4	7	5	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Pacific:											
Washington	25	28	414	12	0	1	1	2	1	1	0
Oregon	7	13	33	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
California	72	54	2,746	397	19	20	34	24	24	24	19

[1] See Public Health Reports for Aug. 30, 1935, p. 1166, and Aug. 2, p. 986, for preceding weekly data.
[2] Nevada excluded; no data.

Meningococcus meningitis.—The incidence of meningococcus meningitis decreased further during the 4 weeks ended September 9, but the number of cases (268) was still more than double that reported for the corresponding period in 1934 and 1933 and was the highest figure for this period since 1930. Practically all sections of the country have felt the effect of the epidemiclike wave of this disease which has

been in progress since the beginning of the current year. While in most areas the peak of last winter was reached during the months of April or May, the decline has been rather slow and the number of cases in each area is well above that for the corresponding period in recent years.

Table 2 gives in 4-week periods for each geographic area the number of cases of meningococcus meningitis reported since the beginning of the current year, with comparative data for the years 1934 and 1933.

TABLE 2.—*Meningococcus meningitis cases reported in each geographic area during 1935, 1934, and 1933*

Geographic area and year	Year to date	4-week period ended—								
		Jan. 26	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Apr. 20	May 18	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 7
All States: [1]										
1935	4,362	307	525	646	659	705	568	392	292	268
1934	1,702	210	227	225	249	220	178	134	130	129
1933	2,255	362	307	393	340	230	202	145	147	129
New England and Middle Atlantic:										
1935	885	42	52	111	127	155	136	109	87	66
1934	332	38	40	42	36	41	42	26	39	28
1933	461	58	58	63	72	39	44	34	48	45
East North Central:										
1935	1,076	79	120	149	189	195	128	92	67	57
1934	489	60	58	58	83	59	54	42	36	39
1933	730	115	86	137	115	89	79	51	30	28
West North Central:										
1935	507	33	81	90	75	83	62	27	30	26
1934	217	16	31	26	35	34	28	12	14	21
1933	295	53	39	63	40	34	25	13	16	12
South Atlantic:										
1935	838	54	93	121	108	150	121	77	48	66
1934	191	25	24	29	41	21	13	16	10	12
1933	219	41	43	26	30	17	16	15	16	15
East and West South Central:										
1935	647	67	124	114	101	68	63	49	32	29
1934	312	48	47	51	35	51	28	15	19	18
1933	355	68	56	60	56	35	21	20	25	14
Mountain and Pacific: [1]										
1935	409	32	55	61	59	54	58	38	28	24
1934	161	23	27	19	19	14	13	23	12	11
1933	195	27	25	44	27	16	17	12	12	15

[1] Nevada excluded; no data.

Scarlet fever.—The prevalence of this disease, which has been unusually high in all sections of the country, except the South Central, approached more closely the level of 1934 than at any time since the beginning of the year. An average increase over the corresponding period last year of approximately 25 percent was maintained during each consecutive 4-week period of the year, including the 4 weeks ended July 13. During the following 4-week period (ended Aug. 10) the increase dropped to about 10 percent, and for the period ended September 7 the number of cases totaled 3,990, as against 3,922 last year. States in the West North Central and Mountain regions continued to report a rather high incidence, but other regions closely approximated last year's figures for this period.

Measles.—Measles continued to decline during the current 4-week period. The number of cases (2,909) fell below that for the corresponding period last year (3,135) but remained well above the average for this season. Each geographic section reported a very significant decrease from the preceding 4-week period, but in the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Western regions, where the disease has been unusually prevalent, the incidence continued above the expectancy. In the West North Central area, where the incidence has also been high, the disease declined rapidly and the number of cases reported dropped to a figure (119) considerably below the numbers for recent years. The South Atlantic and South Central sections have not contributed to the current high incidence of measles, but those regions were the most affected by last year's outbreak. Since the beginning of the year the numbers of cases reported from those areas have been only about 30 percent of last year's figures.

Smallpox.—The number of cases of smallpox dropped from 209 for the preceding 4-week period to 117 for the 4 weeks ended September 7. For the corresponding period in the 2 preceding years the numbers of cases were 70 and 83, respectively. The excess over last year was due to a high incidence in certain States rather than to a general increase throughout the country. Of the total number of cases, Washington State reported 26, Texas 21, Nebraska, 11, California, 9, Michigan, 7; the remaining cases were widely distributed among the other States. The States mentioned were mostly responsible for excesses over last year's figures in the geographic area in which they are located, while several States in the South Atlantic region contributed to a total of 10 cases reported from that section as against none last year.

Diphtheria.—The current incidence of diphtheria has been following very closely the low level of 1934. For the 4 weeks ended September 7, 2,056 cases were reported, as compared with 1,975, 2,692, and 2,957 for the corresponding period in the years 1934, 1933, and 1932, respectively. The South Central and Mountain and Pacific regions reported slight excesses over last year's figures, the South approximately the same incidence, while the North Atlantic and North Central regions reported fewer cases than last year.

Influenza.—The influenza situation was very favorable in all sections of the country. Increases were reported from the North and South Central regions, but they appeared to represent only the usual seasonal rise of the disease which commonly occurs at this time of the year. States along the Atlantic coast and those in the Mountain and Pacific sections reported very few cases. For the current 4-week period 1,257 cases were reported, the lowest incidence for the entire reporting area during this period in recent years.

Typhoid fever.—The incidence of typhoid fever continued below the level of recent years. For the current 4-week period the cases totaled

2,955, which represented about a 10 percent decrease from the total for the corresponding period in each of the 2 preceding years. The North Central regions reported about a 30 percent decrease from last year's figures, the Mountain and Pacific a 10 percent decline, and the Atlantic coast regions and South Central States approximately the same incidence as last year during this period.

Mortality, all causes.—The mortality from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, for the 4 weeks ended September 7 was 9.6 per 1,000 inhabitants (annual basis). The rate for the corresponding period in each of the 3 preceding years was 9.7 9.3, and 9.4, regressively.

THE BLACKTONGUE-PREVENTIVE VALUE OF 7 FOODSTUFFS

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The experiments herein reported are a continuation of the studies undertaken by the Public Health Service to determine the relative pellagra-preventive value of the individual foods commonly used in American diets. These experiments have been carried out on the dog, since canine blacktongue and human pellagra may be regarded as analogous conditions (*1*, *2*). Studies of the pellagra-preventive potency of 38 foodstuffs have been reported (*1*, *3*, *4*). The present report covers 7 additional items; namely, chicken, rabbit, pork shoulder, evaporated peaches, cottonseed meal, beets, and prunes.

The general method of conducting these experiments has been described in previous publications of this series (*2*, *5*). As in the studies previously reported, the basic diet used has been our blacktongue-producing diet no. 123 (table 1), which, except for a deficiency of the pellagra-preventive factor, is believed to be in physiological balance. When used alone, this diet leads to the production of blacktongue in any number of dogs within about 60 days. If the incorporation of a suitable quantity of a given foodstuff in this diet is followed by a significant prolongation of the time of onset of blacktongue, it is concluded that the supplement contains the blacktongue-(pellagra-)preventive factor. Whether this factor is identical with the factor in the vitamin B complex which causes growth of rats, now called vitamin G, is open to question. We have in the past used the terms synonymously on the basis that any new factor should be given a new designation, and the term "vitamin G" used for the pellagra-preventive vitamin. Until the terminology is clarified, we shall continue to use the somewhat unwieldly term "pellagra-preventive vitamin" in referring to the factor which prevents blacktongue in dogs and pellagra in man.

TABLE 1.—*Composition of basic blacktongue-producing diet No. 123* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Casein (purified) [4]	60	52.0		
Sucrose	32			32.0
Cottonseed oil	30		30.0	
Cod-liver oil	15		15.0	
Sodium chloride	10			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		96.3	64.5	358.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		40.1	26.9	149.3

[1] The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and salt were stirred into water and cooked in a double boiler of enamelware for about 1½ hours. Then the other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie), and the finished mixture was served to the dog in suitable portions.
[2] Whole maize meal (white) sifted as for human consumption.
[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.
[4] Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

CHICKEN

The chicken used was a commercial brand of canned chicken obtained in the open market. The flesh, liver, gizzard, heart, fat, and a small amount of the gelatin with which it was canned were finely ground and incorporated in the basic diet after the latter had been cooked. The composition of the diet is shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Composition of chicken diet No. 402* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Chicken, canned	325	53.0	38.0	
Sucrose	26			26.0
Cod-liver oil	10		10.0	
Sodium chloride	6			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		97.3	67.5	352.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		40.5	28.1	146.8

[1] A commercial brand of canned chicken was used. The chicken was removed from the gelatin with which it was canned and most of the flesh removed from the bones. This, together with the liver, gizzard, and heart, skin, fat, and a small amount of the gelatin were ground fine. The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. Then the chicken and other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.
[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.
[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 4 test animals—dogs 207, 233, 236, and 253. All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparent good health.

Canned chicken, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

RABBIT

Discarded laboratory rabbits were killed by incision into the mediastinum and allowed to bleed; they were then skinned, the organs and excess fat were removed, and the carcass was cooked in a single boiler for about 2½ hours. The meat was then removed from the bones and passed through a food chopper. The pot liquor and rabbit meat were added to the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Composition of rabbit diet no. 413* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	0.7	30.4
Rabbit meat	233	66.8	13.5	
Cane sugar	32			32.0
Cottonseed oil	23		23.0	
Cod-liver oil	15		15.0	
Sodium chloride	10			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		111.1	71.0	358.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		46.2	29.5	149.3

[1] The rabbits were killed, dressed, and heads removed. The muscle meat was boiled for 1½ hours, then stripped from the bones and passed through a food chopper. The cornmeal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground) and sodium chloride were cooked in a double boiler, in the water in which the rabbit meat was boiled, for 1½ hours. The cooked rabbit meat and other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

[3] The variety known as California black-eyed peas.

(NOTE: The above diet was changed to 413-A by reducing the rabbit meat to 184 grams per ration, and the cottonseed oil to 19 grams per ration.)

A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 194, 264, 265, 266, and 267. After feeding this diet for 22 days it was observed that the animals were not eating a sufficient quantity. The diet was therefore changed by reducing the rabbit meat to 184 grams per ration and the cottonseed oil to 19 grams. Following these changes the diet was eaten satisfactorily.

All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparently good condition. Rabbit meat, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

PORK SHOULDER

Small, smoked, pork shoulders bought in the open market were washed with hot tap-water and cooked in a single boiler for about 3 hours. The skin, bone, and fat were then removed and the lean meat was passed through a food chopper and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 4. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 4 test animals—dogs 215, 257, 261, and 262.

TABLE 4.—*Composition of pork shoulder diet no. 409* [1]

Article of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Pork shoulder, lean	220	52.8	28.0	----------
Sucrose	26	----------	----------	26.0
Cod-liver oil	10	----------	10.0	----------
Sodium chloride	6	----------	----------	----------
Calcium carbonate	3	----------	----------	----------
Total nutrients	----------	97.1	57.5	352.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories	----------	40.4	23.9	146.8

[1] Lean smoked pork shoulders were boiled for 2 to 3 hours, or until thoroughly done so that the muscle meat could be easily stripped from the bones. The fat and bones were discarded and the lean muscle meat was passed through a food chopper. The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The cooked shoulder and other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

All of the dogs completed 1 year on this diet in apparent good health. Smoked pork shoulder, in the quantity used, may therefore be regarded as a dependable source of the pellagra-preventive factor.

EVAPORATED PEACHES

A commercial brand of evaporated peaches obtained in the open market was used. The peaches were soaked overnight, passed through a food chopper, and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is given in table 5. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 204, 210, 236, 240, and 268.

TABLE 5.—*Composition of peach diet No. 418* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Dried peaches	250	6.5	0.45	174.5
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [2]	50	10.7	0.7	30.4
Corn meal [3]	195	16.3	9.5	144.3
Casein (purified) [4]	72	62.6	----------	----------
Sugar	6	----------	----------	6.0
Cottonseed oil	38	----------	38.0	----------
Cod-liver oil	15	----------	15.0	----------
Sodium chloride	10	----------	----------	----------
Calcium carbonate	3	----------	----------	----------
Total nutrients	----------	96.1	63.65	355.2
Nutrients per 1,000 calories	----------	40.0	26.5	148.0

[1] The corn meal, cowpeas (previously coarsely ground), peaches, and salt were stirred into water and cooked in a double boiler of enamelware for about 1½ hours. Then the other ingredients were well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie), and the finished mixture was served to the dog in suitable portions.

[2] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.

[3] Whole maize meal (white) sifted as for human consumption.

[4] Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

One of the test animals (dog 240) developed blacktongue in 121 days. Three died during the course of the experiment with symptoms suggesting the condition previously described by Sebrell as yellow liver (*6*). Two of these dogs (210 and 236) presented a reddening of the buccal mucosa at the time of death, which was suggestive of early blacktongue, but a definite diagnosis could not be made. The food consumption of dogs 268 and 236 during the last month of life was so low as to make impossible definite conclusions as to the effect of the diet. Dog 204 completed 1 year on the diet without showing any signs of illness, but in this case coprophagy was a complicating factor.

In view of these inconclusive results the experiment was repeated with 5 additional animals—dogs 219, 235, 258, 277, and 279. Four of these animals developed blacktongue in 343, 330, 330, and 329 days, respectively. The remaining animal (dog 258) died 146 days from the beginning of the experiment and presented at autopsy the characteristic lesions of yellow liver. This animal did not show any signs of acute blacktongue at any time.

Evaporated peaches therefore contain enough of the pellagra-preventive vitamin to delay considerably the onset of blacktongue, and in the quantity used must be regarded as a fair source of the vitamin.

COTTONSEED MEAL

While cottonseed meal is not generally used as a human foodstuff, the possibility of its being of value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra was suggested by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture. An experiment was therefore conducted in order to determine its possible value for this purpose.

A supply of a high-grade cottonseed meal was obtained through the courtesy of the Department of Agriculture. The meal was passed through a 40-mesh sieve, in order to remove fiber and hull, and autoclaved for 2½ hours at 15 pounds pressure to assure further its nontoxicity. It was then incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 6. Our experience with autoclaved yeast indicates that autoclaving does not destroy the pellagra-preventive factor (*5*). A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 110, 190, 195, 223, and 226.

Four of the test animals (dogs 110, 190, 195, and 226) presented signs of an attack of blacktongue in 142, 77, 137, and 86 days, respectively. The remaining animal was removed from the experiment at the end of 175 days. Therefore, cottonseed meal prepared in the manner indicated and in the quantity used in this experiment failed to prevent the onset of blacktongue.

TABLE 6.—*Composition of cottonseed meal diet no. 365* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	400	33.6	18.8	296.0
Cottonseed meal (*autoclaved*)	150	70.8	9.6	50.9
Cod-liver oil	15	----------	15.0	----------
Cottonseed oil	20	----------	20.0	----------
Sucrose	6	----------	----------	6.0
Sodium chloride	10	----------	----------	----------
Calcium carbonate	3	----------	----------	----------
Total nutrients	----------	104.4	63.4	352.9
Nutrients per 1,000 calories	----------	43.5	26.4	147.0

[1] The corn meal, cottonseed meal (autoclaved), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption

It was decided to repeat the experiment, using a larger amount of cottonseed meal. This was considered advisable in view of the continued advocacy of cottonseed meal for the treatment of pellagra in spite of lack of accurate data on its pellagra-preventive value. A fresh batch of especially selected cottonseed meal was secured through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. The meal was passed through a 40-mesh sieve in order to remove fiber and hull. It was not autoclaved and received no treatment other than that given in the course of its preparation at the mill. Two hundred grams of this cottonseed meal were incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown in table 7. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 269, 270, 274, 275, and 276.

TABLE 7.—*Composition of cottonseed meal diet no. 422* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	200	16.8	9.4	148.0
Cornstarch	100	----------	----------	100.0
Cottonseed meal	200	87.8	11.0	74.0
Sucrose	35	----------	----------	35.0
Cottonseed oil	20	----------	20.0	----------
Cod-liver oil	15	----------	15.0	----------
Sodium chloride	10	----------	----------	----------
Calcium carbonate	3	----------	----------	----------
Total nutrients	----------	104.6	55.4	357.0
Nutrients per 1,000 calories	----------	43.5	23.0	148.7

[1] The corn meal, cornstarch, cottonseed meal, and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.

[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.

Four of the 5 test animals presented signs of an attack of blacktongue in 92, 146, 146, and 176 days, respectively. The remaining animal (dog 276) died of an extraneous condition (bronchopneumonia) 181 days after the beginning of the experiment, without at any time showing signs of blacktongue. The results of this experiment confirm those of the previous cottonseed meal experiment.

The conclusion, therefore, seems justified that, although cottonseed meal contains a sufficient amount of the pellagra-preventive factor to delay slightly the onset of blacktongue, the quantity present is too small for the material to be of any practical value in the treatment and prevention of pellagra.

BEETS

A commercial brand of canned beets obtained in the open market was used in this experiment. The entire contents of the can were passed through a food chopper and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is given in table 8. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 261, 278, 280, 281, and 285.

TABLE 8.—*Composition of beet diet no. 426* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	360	30.2	16.9	266.4
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50	10.7	.7	30.4
Casein [4]	60	52.0		
Cottonseed oil	30		30.0	
Cod-liver oil	15		15.0	
Beets (canned) [5]	480	7.7	.5	46.6
Sodium chloride	10			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		100.6	63.1	343.4
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		41.9	26.2	143.0

[1] The beets (coarsely ground), corn meal, cowpeas (coarsely ground), and sodium chloride were cooked in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in, and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.
[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.
[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.
[4] Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).
[5] Entire contents of can used.

The 5 test animals developed blacktongue in 27, 27, 29, 32, and 41 days, respectively. It therefore appears that the beets, in the quantity used, had no appreciable pellagra-preventive value.

PRUNES

A commercial brand of dried prunes obtained in the open market was used. The prunes were soaked overnight, boiled 1 hour, seeded, and incorporated in the basic diet, the composition of which is shown

in table 9. A suitable portion of this diet was offered daily to each of 5 test animals—dogs 191, 219, 235, 240, and 259.

TABLE 9.—*Composition of prune diet no. 410* [1]

Articles of diet	Quantity	Nutrients		
		Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate
	Grams	*Grams*	*Grams*	*Grams*
Corn meal [2]	195.0	16.3	9.5	144.3
Cowpeas (*Vigna sinensis*) [3]	50.0	10.7	.7	30.4
Prunes, dried	250	5.3		183.2
Casein (purified) [4]	72.0	62.6		
Cottonseed oil	38.0		38.0	
Cod-liver oil	15		15.0	
Sodium chloride	10			
Calcium carbonate	3			
Total nutrients		94.9	63.2	357.9
Nutrients per 1,000 calories		39.5	26.3	149.1

[1] The prunes were soaked over night, boiled for 1 hour, seeded, and cooked with the corn meal, cowpeas (coarsely ground), and sodium chloride in tap water in a double boiler for 1½ hours. The other ingredients were then well stirred in and the total weight was brought to 2,400 grams with water (so that 1 gram represented 1 calorie). The finished mixture was served to the dogs in suitable calorie portions.
[2] Whole white maize meal sifted as for human consumption.
[3] The variety known as the California black-eyed pea.
[4] Commercial casein leached for a week in daily changes of acidulated water, after McCollum (7).

Four of the animals developed blacktongue in 44, 43, 48, and 28 days, respectively. Thus the prunes, in the quantity used, showed little or no protection against blacktongue and must therefore be regarded as containing little, if any, of the pellagra-preventive factor.

CONCLUSIONS

The pellagra-preventive value of seven additional foodstuffs has been determined by the prevention of experimental blacktongue in dogs. The results may be summarized as follows:

Rabbit meat, lean pork shoulder, and canned chicken are good sources of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

Cottonseed meal is a relatively poor source and evaporated peaches are a fair source of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

Prunes and canned beets contain little, or none, of the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

REFERENCES

(1) Goldberger, Wheeler, Lillie, and Rogers: A study of the blacktongue-preventive action of 16 foodstuffs, with special reference to the identity of blacktongue of dogs and pellagra of man. Pub. Health Rep., **43**: 1385–1454 (1928).
(2) Goldberger and Wheeler: Experimental blacktongue of dogs and its relation to pellagra. Pub. Health Rep., **43**: 172–217 (1928).
(3) Wheeler and Sebrell: The blacktongue- (canine pellagra-) preventive value of 15 foodstuffs. Natl. Inst. Health Bull. no. 162, September 1933.
(4) Sebrell: Table showing the pellagra-preventive value of various foods. Pub. Health Rep., **49**: 754–756 (1934).

(5) Goldberger, Wheeler, Lillie, and Rogers: A further study of experimental blacktongue, with special reference to the blacktongue preventive in yeast. Pub. Health Rep., **43**: 657–694 (1928).
(6) Sebrell: "Yellow liver" of dogs (fatty infiltration) associated with deficient diets. Natl. Inst. Health Bull. no. 162, September 1933.
(7) McCollum, Simmonds, Shipley, and Park: Studies on experimental rickets. Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp., **33**: 398 (1922).

COURT DECISION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Workmen's compensation law held not to bar action for damages because of contraction of silicosis.—(New York Court of Appeals; *Barrencotto* v. *Cocker Saw Co., Inc.*, 194 N. E. 61; decided Dec. 31, 1934.) The plaintiff sought damages from the defendant because of the contraction of silicosis while employed in the latter's factory. It was alleged that the disease was due to the defendant's failure to exercise reasonable care and to perform its statutory duties in the operation of its factory.

Silicosis was not an "injury" or "personal injury" compensable under the workmen's compensation law, nor was it included among the occupational diseases named in such law as being compensable. The compensation law, among other things, provided that the liability of an employer, prescribed by the statute, for injury or death, should be exclusive and in place of any other liability whatsoever "on account of such injury or death."

The defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint was denied in two lower courts, and the matter for decision was stated by the court of appeals as follows:

* * * The question now arises whether the right to compensation for disability or death resulting from accidental injury under the workmen's compensation law is the sole right which an employee now has against his employer for injury suffered in the course of employment and excludes and takes the place of all common law remedies, not only for compensable injuries but for injuries entirely outside the scope of the act.

The conclusion reached by the court was that the action could be brought. The following are brief excerpts from the opinion:

* * * Here, as we have said, the action is brought for an industrial injury entirely outside the scope of the statute. The statute provides that the statutory liability for injury or death shall be exclusive and in place of any other liability "on account of such injury or death." By no construction, even though forced, can these words be found to mean that the right to compensation in case of certain injuries should be exclusive and in place of liability for other injuries. * * *

* * * There still is a field in which the statute fails to impose liability, on the part of an employer, to provide compensation for injury or death, regardless of fault; and in which an injured person may seek damages by action at law, where there has been fault. * * *

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPT. 7, 1935

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended Sept. 7, 1935	Corresponding week, 1934
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths	6,739	7,230
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis	9.4	10.1
Deaths under 1 year of age	498	571
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births	46	53
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 36 weeks of year	11.6	11.5
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force	67,556,789	67,330,690
Number of death claims	8,150	8,769
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	6.3	6.8
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 36 weeks of year, annual rate	9.9	10.1

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
New England States:								
Maine	3				15		0	0
New Hampshire							1	0
Vermont	2				3	2	0	0
Massachusetts	6	11			17	12	2	1
Rhode Island	2				2	2	1	0
Connecticut [1]	1		1	8	4	10	0	0
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	22	15	[3] 3	[3] 3	65	44	18	2
New Jersey	7	11	7	11	10	15	6	0
Pennsylvania	23	26			32	66	8	1
East North Central States:								
Ohio	21	34	43	25	13	8	2	4
Indiana	24	23	18	19		2	3	0
Illinois	45	43	5	18	18	34	2	8
Michigan	9	11	1		10	13	3	2
Wisconsin	2	5	28	9	44	89	2	2
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	6	1	2	2	6	24	3	0
Iowa [1]	19	3			1	5	0	0
Missouri	37	33	45	27	33	5	1	2
North Dakota	3	2			7	3	2	0
South Dakota		2					0	0
Nebraska	11	3			1	1	0	0
Kansas	10	10	2		4	3	0	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware		1			2	2	0	0
Maryland [3]	14	6		30	2	5	1	0
District of Columbia	15	1				2	2	0
Virginia [1]	21	45			6	10	2	1
West Virginia	32	38	28	12	3	7	2	3
North Carolina [1] [4]	41	84	3	1	2	42	0	1
South Carolina	13	16	112	74	1	1	0	0
Georgia [4]	36	25					1	0
Florida	3	10	1	1	1	2	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	29	46	7		1	21	0	5
Tennessee	39	34	17	2	2	14	7	1
Alabama [4]	34	55	31	25	2	17	0	2
Mississippi [3]	21	23					0	0
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	29	2	9	5			0	0
Louisiana	10	16	19	3	8	79	0	0
Oklahoma [3]	14	5	13	6	1		1	1
Texas [4]	41	16	16	25		10	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
Mountain States:								
Montana	1	2	1	3	3	20	1	0
Idaho			2				0	0
Wyoming					2	1	0	0
Colorado	7	5			4	4	0	0
New Mexico	11	4		1	1	9	0	1
Arizona		2	3	3	1	28	3	0
Utah [3]					1	3	0	0
Nevada								
Pacific States:								
Washington	2				11	23	0	0
Oregon			7	16	34	2	0	0
California	31	20	9	19	60	38	5	1
Total	697	689	433	348	433	678	80	38
First 37 weeks of year	20,474	22,688	105,458	50,980	697,775	670,967	4,434	1,732

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
New England States:								
Maine	12	0	7	13	0	0	4	9
New Hampshire	4	0		5	0	0	0	1
Vermont	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	143	3	55	52	0	0	3	4
Rhode Island	36	0	3	7	0	0	0	1
Connecticut [1]	38	2	22	11	0	0	6	3
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	285	14	123	121	0	0	44	31
New Jersey	54	3	43	22	0	0	8	12
Pennsylvania	38	8	119	128	0	0	52	45
East North Central States:								
Ohio	10	17	94	170	1	0	41	51
Indiana	3	2	47	37	0	1	13	15
Illinois	18	9	200	168	0	0	19	48
Michigan	65	16	55	87	0	0	8	13
Wisconsin	8	9	58	75	2	17	3	12
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	8	8	45	23	0	0	7	6
Iowa [1]	4	1	29	30	0	2	5	40
Missouri	4	4	46	30	0	1	20	49
North Dakota	0	0	10	10	1	0	2	2
South Dakota	2	2	11	1	5	0	1	5
Nebraska	0	1	20	8	0	1	0	0
Kansas	1	3	37	32	0	0	10	11
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0		3	0	0	1	8
Maryland [3]	7	3	21	15	0	0	15	17
District of Columbia	9	0	5	11	0	0	1	2
Virginia [1]	21	4	28	61	0	0	31	25
West Virginia	8	6	42	40	0	0	23	28
North Carolina [1] [4]	14	1	44	87	1	0	23	25
South Carolina	0	1	2	9	0	0	15	6
Georgia [4]	2	0	9	11	0	0	34	20
Florida	0	0	8	4	0	0	3	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	18	7	48	50	0	0	38	61
Tennessee	4	3	56	41	0	0	37	37
Alabama [4]	1	2	17	27	0	0	11	18
Mississippi [3]	0	1	12	20	0	0	9	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended Sept. 14, 1935, and Sept. 15, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934	Week ended Sept. 14, 1935	Week ended Sept. 15, 1934
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	3	1	8	----	0	0	11	1
Louisiana	1	1	3	6	0	0	17	9
Oklahoma [3]	0	2	9	7	0	0	20	14
Texas [4]	1	13	17	17	0	8	46	17
Mountain States:								
Montana	0	19	21	11	0	0	3	3
Idaho	0	6	1	----	0	0	6	29
Wyoming	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
Colorado	0	0	13	12	0	2	0	5
New Mexico	0	2	3	6	0	0	23	7
Arizona	4	4	6	----	0	0	3	3
Utah [3]	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	1
Nevada	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pacific States:								
Washington	0	61	17	14	5	3	6	2
Oregon	2	2	33	16	0	0	0	5
California	19	69	94	66	1	0	11	13
Total	850	310	1,562	1,575	16	35	633	725
First 37 weeks of year	7,274	5,292	184,983	152,757	5,423	3,831	12,104	14,392

[1] Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended Sept. 14, 1935, 6 cases, as follows: Connecticut, 1; Iowa, 1; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2.
[2] New York City only.
[3] Week ended earlier than Saturday.
[4] Typhus fever, week ended Sept. 14, 1935, 31 cases, as follows: North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 22; Alabama, 4; Texas, 2.
[5] Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following reports of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Meningococcus meningitis	Diphtheria	Influenza	Malaria	Measles	Pellagra	Poliomyelitis	Scarlet fever	Smallpox	Typhoid fever
May 1935										
Colorado	1	40	----	----	2,134	----	0	847	13	3
June 1935										
Colorado	----	24	----	----	635	----	0	365	11	2
Hawaii Territory	----	4	2	----	3	----	0	1	0	8
July 1935										
Nevada	----	----	2	----	51	----	0	5	0	0
August 1935										
Arkansas	2	53	28	1,854	20	154	1	31	4	101
Connecticut	4	10	----	1	83	----	142	38	0	8
District of Columbia	16	49	1	----	8	----	22	19	0	[1] 15
Indiana	10	58	127	12	27	----	8	99	0	69
Iowa	8	17	6	11	15	----	13	68	10	24
Missouri	21	108	189	856	72	1	8	95	1	150
Nebraska	3	20	----	----	33	----	1	20	10	1
New Jersey	9	27	17	5	132	----	107	61	0	38
New Mexico	2	8	2	12	2	5	0	27	0	51
North Carolina	5	98	5	----	17	84	81	85	1	124
Ohio	11	57	65	46	122	----	27	252	0	143
Pennsylvania	12	122	----	1	306	----	44	334	0	78
Vermont	----	2	----	----	53	----	13	11	0	2

[1] Instead of 10 cases of undulant fever in the District of Columbia in July, Public Health Reports of Aug. 23, p. 1128, 10 cases of typhoid fever should have been published.

May 1935

	Cases
Colorado:	
Chicken pox	292
Epidemic encephalitis	5
Mumps	197
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	3
Septic sore throat	5
Whooping cough	57

June 1935

	Cases
Colorado:	
Chicken pox	112
Impetigo contagiosa	4
Mumps	118
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1
Whooping cough	20
Hawaii Territory:	
Chicken pox	63
Leprosy	6
Mumps	19
Typhus fever	3
Undulant fever	1
Whooping cough	76

July 1935

	Cases
Nevada:	
Tularaemia	2
Undulant fever	1
Whooping cough	1

August 1935

	Cases
Anthrax:	
Connecticut	1
Pennsylvania	1
Chicken pox:	
Arkansas	33
Connecticut	30
District of Columbia	1
Indiana	6
Iowa	2
Missouri	29
Nebraska	3
New Jersey	52
New Mexico	6
North Carolina	10
Ohio	53
Pennsylvania	133
Vermont	19
Diarrhea and enteritis:	
Ohio (under 2 years)	49
Dysentery:	
Connecticut (bacillary)	21
Missouri	65
Nebraska (amoebic)	3
New Jersey (amoebic)	4
New Jersey (bacillary)	8
New Jersey (unspecified)	1
New Mexico (amoebic)	6

August 1935—Continued

	Cases
Dysentery—Continued.	
New Mexico (bacillary)	9
New Mexico (unspecified)	70
Ohio (amoebic)	1
Ohio (bacillary)	3
Pennsylvania (amoebic)	1
Pennsylvania (bacillary)	1
Epidemic encephalitis:	
Connecticut	3
Indiana	3
Iowa	1
Missouri	2
New Jersey	1
New Mexico	1
Pennsylvania	135
Food poisoning:	
New Mexico	1
Ohio	17
German measles:	
Connecticut	16
Iowa	1
New Jersey	38
New Mexico	3
North Carolina	6
Ohio	17
Pennsylvania	105
Impetigo contagiosa:	
Iowa	7
Lead poisoning:	
New Jersey	1
Ohio	9
Mumps:	
Arkansas	30
Connecticut	38
Indiana	10
Iowa	53
Missouri	97
Nebraska	32
New Jersey	134
New Mexico	20
Ohio	157
Pennsylvania	323
Vermont	20
Ophthalmia neonatorum:	
Missouri	1
New Jersey	1
North Carolina	1
Ohio	100
Pennsylvania	7
Paratyphoid fever:	
Connecticut	23
Iowa	1
New Jersey	1
North Carolina	1
Ohio	2
Puerperal septicemia:	
New Mexico	5

August 1935—Continued

	Cases
Rabies in animals:	
Connecticut	1
Indiana	54
Missouri	2
New Jersey	13
Rabies in man:	
North Carolina	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever:	
North Carolina	4
Pennsylvania	1
Septic sore throat:	
Connecticut	4
Missouri	34
Nebraska	2
New Mexico	1
North Carolina	9
Ohio	89
Tetanus:	
Connecticut	1
New Jersey	1
Trachoma:	
Arkansas	1
New Jersey	1
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	2
Trichinosis:	
Ohio	1
Tularaemia:	
Arkansas	5
Missouri	1
North Carolina	1
Typhoid fever:	
North Carolina	9
Pennsylvania	1
Undulant fever:	
Arkansas	1
Connecticut	7
Iowa	13
Missouri	7
New Jersey	1
Ohio	8
Pennsylvania	7
Vermont	2
Whooping cough:	
Arkansas	86
Connecticut	181
District of Columbia	22
Indiana	139
Iowa	59
Missouri	228
Nebraska	25
New Jersey	689
New Mexico	68
North Carolina	435
Ohio	616
Pennsylvania	1,311
Vermont	93

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JULY 1935

These reports are published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State and city health officers. They are preliminary and are therefore subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

Reports from States

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama	691	2.55	357	1.32
Arizona	37	.81	135	2.95
Arkansas	448	2.39	201	1.07
California	1,516	2.46	1,729	2.81
Colorado	21	.20	17	.16
Connecticut	207	1.25	157	.95
Delaware	140	5.79	33	1.36
District of Columbia	147	2.96	150	3.02
Florida	340	2.16	68	.43
Georgia	898	3.08	548	1.88
Idaho	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	1,253	1.59	1,285	1.63
Indiana	220	.67	300	.91
Iowa [1]	110	.44	175	.70
Kansas	142	.75	112	.59
Kentucky	205	.77	374	1.41
Louisiana	244	1.13	146	.67
Maine	20	.25	57	.71
Maryland	783	4.69	234	1.40
Massachusetts	339	.78	594	1.37
Michigan	578	1.13	711	1.40
Minnesota	340	1.31	359	1.38
Mississippi	1,279	6.22	1,962	9.54
Missouri	613	1.67	314	.85
Montana [1]	17	.32	48	.89
Nebraska	34	.24	86	.62
Nevada [2]				
New Hampshire	3	.06	16	.34
New Jersey	624	1.47	285	.67
New Mexico [1]	68	1.56	121	2.77
New York [1]	3,558	2.72	962	.74
North Carolina	1,417	4.29	453	1.37
North Dakota	18	.26	76	1.10
Ohio [1]	596	.87	303	.44
Oklahoma [1]	169	.68	158	.64
Oregon	105	1.06	168	1.70
Pennsylvania	383	.39	221	.22
Rhode Island	102	1.45	55	.78
South Carolina [1]	247	1.41	325	1.86
South Dakota	6	.09	36	.51
Tennessee	1,036	3.87	566	2.12
Texas	414	.68	174	.29
Utah [2]				
Vermont	11	.30	37	1.02
Virginia [1]	309	1.26	209	.85
Washington [1]	130	.81	168	1.04
West Virginia	374	2.09	157	.88
Wisconsin [3]	22	.07	170	.57
Wyoming [2]				
Total	20,214	1.61	14,812	1.18

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over

Akron, Ohio	29	1.07	33	1.21
Atlanta, Ga. [2]				
Baltimore, Md	501	6.07	162	1.96
Birmingham, Ala	153	5.42	105	3.72
Boston, Mass	148	1.87	187	2.36
Buffalo, N. Y	178	3.01	75	1.27
Chicago, Ill	709	1.99	838	2.35
Cincinnati, Ohio	82	1.76	81	1.74
Cleveland, Ohio	189	2.03	92	.99
Columbus, Ohio	52	1.70	39	1.28
Dallas, Tex	11	.38	2	.07

[1] Incomplete. [2] Not reporting. [3] Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR JULY 1935—Contd.

Reports from cities of 200,000 population or over—Continued

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Dayton, Ohio	7	.33	0	0
Denver, Colo	21	.71	8	.27
Detroit, Mich	159	.92	257	1.48
Houston, Tex	667	19.92	114	3.40
Indianapolis, Ind	13	.34	12	.32
Jersey City, N. J	1	.03	0	0.0
Kansas City, Mo	73	1.73	19	.45
Los Angeles, Calif	448	3.13	378	2.64
Louisville, Ky	173	5.34	271	8.36
Memphis, Tenn	210	7.87	59	2.21
Milwaukee, Wis	3	.05	18	.29
Minneapolis, Minn	97	1.99	134	2.75
Newark, N. J	120	2.59	121	2.61
New Orleans, La.[3]				
New York, N. Y	3,558	4.87	962	1.32
Oakland, Calif	22	.73	42	1.39
Omaha, Nebr	17	.77	12	.54
Philadelphia, Pa	160	.81	18	.09
Pittsburgh, Pa.[3]				
Portland, Oreg	63	2.01	112	3.57
Providence, R. I	60	2.32	37	1.43
Rochester, N. Y	82	2.43	62	1.84
St. Louis, Mo	323	3.86	170	2.03
St. Paul, Minn	41	1.45	41	1.45
San Antonio, Tex.[4]				
San Francisco, Calif	65	.97	112	1.67
Seattle, Wash	87	2.29	91	2.40
Syracuse, N. Y.[3]				
Toledo, Ohio	55	1.81	37	1.22
Washington, D. C.[3]	147	2.96	150	3.02

[3] Not reporting. [4] No reports received by city health officer. [5] Reported by Social Hygiene Clinic.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935

This table summarizes the reports received weekly from a selected list of 140 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0	------	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	19
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0	------	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
Nashua	0	------	------	0	------	0	0	------	0	0	------
Vermont:											
Barre	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Burlington	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7
Rutland	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
Massachusetts:											
Boston	0	------	0	4	13	13	0	9	2	12	195
Fall River	0	------	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	31
Springfield	0	------	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
Worcester	0	------	0	1	2	6	0	2	1	4	37
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0	------	------	0	------	0	0	------	0	0	11
Providence	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	51
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0	------	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	20
Hartford	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
New Haven	0	------	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	23
New York:											
Buffalo	0	------	0	2	5	15	0	6	0	8	96
New York	19	3	3	19	50	21	0	81	26	124	1,129
Rochester	0	------	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	4	46
Syracuse	0	------	0	3	1	4	0	3	0	11	40

City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
New Jersey:											
Camden	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	33
Newark	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	4	0	2	67
Trenton	0	----	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	34
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia	0	----	0	1	16	14	0	23	11	30	337
Pittsburgh	2	----	0	1	16	14	0	10	2	27	135
Reading	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
Scranton	0	----	----	0	----	1	0	----	0	2	----
Ohio:											
Cincinnati	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cleveland	1	8	1	2	9	12	0	15	3	46	165
Columbus	0	----	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	83
Toledo	0	----	0	2	3	5	0	4	0	4	59
Indiana:											
Anderson	0	----	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	11
Fort Wayne	0	----	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	28
Indianapolis	4	----	0	1	8	4	0	2	0	15	102
Muncie	0	----	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
South Bend	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
Terre Haute	0	----	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	22
Illinois:											
Alton	1	----	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago	6	3	0	8	27	30	0	31	0	84	561
Elgin	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Moline	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Springfield	0	----	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	18
Michigan:											
Detroit	4	1	0	4	9	3	0	14	4	72	109
Flint	0	----	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	33
Grand Rapids	0	----	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	37
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Milwaukee	0	----	0	4	1	9	0	4	0	43	87
Racine	0	----	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	6	17
Superior	1	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Minnesota:											
Duluth	0	----	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	21
Minneapolis	1	----	0	0	3	6	0	0	2	4	88
St. Paul	0	----	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	11	75
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids	0	----	----	0	----	0	0	----	0	0	----
Des Moines	2	----	----	1	----	5	0	----	2	0	43
Sioux City	1	----	----	0	----	3	0	----	0	2	----
Waterloo	4	----	----	0	----	1	0	----	0	0	----
Missouri:											
Kansas City	1	----	0	0	3	2	0	7	0	1	90
St. Joseph	1	----	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	4	4	124
North Dakota:											
Fargo	0	----	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Grand Forks	0	----	----	1	----	0	0	----	0	0	----
Minot	0	----	----	0	----	0	0	----	0	0	5
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen	0	----	----	0	----	1	0	----	0	0	----
Nebraska:											
Omaha	2	----	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	49
Kansas:											
Lawrence	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Topeka	0	----	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	4
Wichita	0	----	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	18
Delaware:											
Wilmington	1	----	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	20
Maryland:											
Baltimore	1	1	0	2	6	10	0	15	1	31	167
Cumberland	0	----	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	0	14
Frederick	0	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia:											
Washington	13	----	0	0	8	10	0	8	4	0	141
Virginia:											
Lynchburg	1	----	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	10
Norfolk	1	----	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	31
Richmond	1	----	0	0	4	0	0	5	3	0	49
Roanoke	0	----	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	15

City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
West Virginia:											
Charleston	4		0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	23
Huntington	0			0		2	0		1	0	
Wheeling	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	13
North Carolina:											
Gastonia	1			0		0	0		0	0	4
Raleigh											
Wilmington	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Winston - Salem	0		0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	16
South Carolina:											
Charleston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	25
Columbia	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Florence	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Greenville	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Georgia:											
Atlanta	4	2	0	0	2	2	0	4	1	1	75
Brunswick	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Savannah	6		0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	30
Florida:											
Miami	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	36
Tampa	0		0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	15
Kentucky:											
Ashland	1			1		0	0		0	0	
Covington	0		0	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	14
Lexington	0		0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	20
Louisville	4	3	0	0	3	12	0	1	1	9	44
Tennessee:											
Knoxville	7		0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	27
Memphis	3		0	0	2	3	0	1	0	10	63
Nashville	4		1	1	3	3	0	4	0	0	54
Alabama:											
Birmingham	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	50
Mobile	2		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	19
Montgomery	1			0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith											
Little Rock	0		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Louisiana:											
Lake Charles	0		0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
New Orleans	13		0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	116
Shreveport											
Texas:											
Dallas	7		0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	36
Fort Worth	0		0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	33
Galveston	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Houston	0		0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	81
San Antonio	1		1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	54
Montana:											
Billings	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	7
Great Falls	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Helena	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	4
Missoula	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
Idaho:											
Boise	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs	0		0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	19
Denver	4		0	2	5	4	0	4	1	4	60
Pueblo	0		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	10
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque	0		0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	19
Utah:											
Salt Lake City	0		0	1	1	6	0	0	0	16	27
Nevada:											
Reno	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Washington:											
Seattle	0		0	1	2	1	0	7	1	3	74
Spokane	0		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	37
Tacoma	0		0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	23
Oregon:											
Portland	0		0	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	64
Salem	0	1		0		0	0		0	1	
California:											
Los Angeles	0	9	0	7	8	10	0	22	2	5	245
Sacramento	0		0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	16
San Francisco	0	3	1	16	9	10	0	3	0	16	138

City reports for week ended Sept. 7, 1935—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Poliomyelitis cases
	Cases	Deaths	
Maine:			
Portland	0	0	4
New Hampshire:			
Nashua	0	0	1
Massachusetts:			
Boston	1	1	75
Fall River	0	0	19
Springfield	0	0	6
Worcester	0	0	2
Rhode Island:			
Pawtucket	0	0	2
Providence	0	0	19
Connecticut:			
Bridgeport	0	0	5
New Haven	0	0	5
New York:			
Buffalo	0	0	1
New York	5	6	324
New Jersey:			
Camden	0	1	0
Newark	0	0	5
Pennsylvania:			
Philadelphia	2	0	15
Pittsburgh	0	0	2
Ohio:			
Cleveland	0	0	1
Illinois:			
Alton	1	0	0
Chicago	2	0	4
Springfield	0	0	1
Michigan:			
Detroit	0	0	17
Flint	0	0	5
Grand Rapids	0	0	1
Wisconsin:			
Racine	0	0	3
Minnesota:			
Minneapolis	1	0	0
Iowa:			
Des Moines	0	0	2
Missouri:			
Kansas City	1	0	0
St. Louis	1	0	2
Maryland:			
Baltimore	4	3	9
District of Columbia:			
Washington	3	1	5
Virginia:			
Lynchburg	0	0	1
Richmond	0	0	1
Kentucky:			
Louisville	0	1	19
Tennessee:			
Memphis	0	0	1
Alabama:			
Birmingham	0	0	2
Utah:			
Salt Lake City	0	0	1
California:			
Los Angeles	1	1	7
Sacramento	1	0	1

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: Philadelphia, 1; Toledo, 1; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 1.
Pellagra.—Cases: Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Wilmington, N. C., 1; Atlanta, 2; New Orleans, 1; Dallas, 1.
Typhus fever.—Cases: Wilmington, N. C., 1; Atlanta, 11; Savannah, 1; Miami, 2; Montgomery, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—2 weeks ended August 24, 1935.—During the 2 weeks ended August 24, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported by the Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada as follows:

Disease	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1									1
Chicken pox		6		46	65	19	13	5	18	172
Diphtheria		2	5	31	8	13	2			61
Dysentery				6	5					11
Erysipelas				6	2	4	1	1	1	15
Influenza	1	7	1		1	1			1	12
Measles		3	9	49	231	6	13	5	32	348
Mumps		5			43	22	51	8	22	151
Paratyphoid fever	1				3				2	6
Pneumonia	5				11				3	19
Poliomyelitis				1	21	1		11	3	37
Scarlet fever	2	20	2	80	47	30	4	12	16	213
Smallpox								1	1	2
Tuberculosis	8	39	17	96	72	29		9	32	302
Typhoid fever	1		3	76	24	4	6	1	5	120
Undulant fever					3		4		1	8
Whooping cough		7		114	309	33	73		14	550

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Communicable diseases—July 1935.—During the month of July 1935, certain communicable diseases were reported in Czechoslovakia as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Anthrax	7		Paratyphoid fever	24	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	11	2	Poliomyelitis	24	
Chicken pox	70		Puerperal fever	30	11
Diphtheria	1,439	93	Scarlet fever	1,377	19
Dysentery	73	8	Trachoma	99	
Influenza	49	1	Typhoid fever	489	34
Lethargic encephalitis	3	3	Typhus fever	33	2
Malaria	455				

ITALY

Communicable diseases—4 weeks ended July 21, 1935.—During the 4 weeks ended July 21, 1935, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in Italy as follows:

Disease	June 24–30		July 1–7		July 8–14		July 15–21	
	Cases	Communes affected	Cases	Communes affected	Cases	Communes affected	Cases	Communes affected
Anthrax	28	25	40	38	23	22	35	32
Cerebrospinal meningitis	8	8	15	13	6	6	6	6
Chicken pox	301	148	266	139	279	140	116	80
Diphtheria and croup	319	174	289	164	296	171	275	165
Dysentery	19	15	20	11	41	21	35	22
Hookworm disease	11	10	21	10	34	12	17	14
Lethargic encephalitis	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1,774	383	1,757	386	1,483	340	1,001	296
Paratyphoid fever	81	46	68	51	110	88	138	97
Poliomyelitis	13	12	21	17	29	22	16	14
Puerperal fever	27	21	32	30	27	25	38	33
Scarlet fever	307	105	293	119	239	116	246	112
Typhoid fever	1,045	205	2,297	299	2,136	341	1,380	410
Undulant fever	76	55	77	58	66	47	60	47
Whooping cough	308	117	447	149	343	117	422	144

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER

From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of Nations, and other sources. The reports contained in the following table must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

CHOLERA

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Apr. 28–May 25, 1935	Week ended— June 1935					July 1935				August 1935			
						1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
Ceylon:																		
Colombo	C	22	5															
	D	17	3															
Peliyagoda	C	22																
	D	17																
China:																		
Amoy	C										1							
Canton	C				1													
Swatow	C				2													
India	C	14,613	20,283	23,104	19,176	5,091	5,453	5,065	4,565	4,205	4,362	5,378	7,032					
	D	7,696	10,234	12,660	10,447	2,825	3,004	3,031	2,636	2,344	2,288	2,924	3,751					
Assam	C	127	330	2,038	2,405	398	412	242	111	49	92	75	57	26	32	261	562	440
	D	82	169	1,204	1,465	209	232	122	77	26	47	53	26	20	12	121	241	263
Bassein	C	6	4	21	22		3			[1] 1								
	D	4	2	14	20		1											
Bombay Presidency	C	150	234	146	232	49	53	58	23	33	130	202	353	636	1,039			
	D	59	98	66	107	19	21	19	13	12	54	94	128	252	434			
Bombay	C		6	1								4	1	2	2			1
Calcutta	C	444	838	782	825	101	104	146	149	204	191	164	94	73	56	51	36	39
Chittagong	C	4	14	19	34	3	12	4	4	6	2	1	3	2		4	[1] 1	1
Madras Presidency	C	6,473	3,738	2,432	1,468	419	643	575	499	447	542	596	749					
	D	3,340	1,927	1,215	782	209	272	233	195	223	222	271	335					
Madras	C	6	3	2			2	3	6	4	4	12	23	45	63	23	12	18
	D	3	1					2	2	1	2		6	15	23	13	5	7
Mergui	C	2																
Moulmein	C	26	8	6	1			13	1	4					1			
Negapatam	C	2	14	10														
Punjab	C				5	2	31	19	9	81	38	96	90	28	10	86	142	155
Rangoon	C	34	9	16	11		2	2	2			2	[1] 1					
Tuticorin	C		1	37	6													
Vizagapatam	C														1			
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	C		17	62	15	2	4	1				3		[2] 4	12			
Karikal	C	28	17	1														
Pondichery	C	27	9	12	31	6								2	5			
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Pnom-Penh	C	1	1					1									1	
Varela	C						1											

Philippine Islands: Rizal Province	C								2	1					1				
	D									1									
Siam:																			
Bangkok	C		1																
Bejrpuri Province	C																		6
Kanchanapuri Province [3]	C													6	6	3			
Nagara Rajsima—Roy Ech	C		13																
	D		2																
Rajpuri Province	C														6	5	28	28	
Smudsagara Province	C															1	3	2	
Smudsongram Province	C														1	2	13	17	
On vessels:																			
S. S. *Tilawa* at Cocanada	C	[4]1																	
S. S. *Santhia* at Rangoon from Calcutta	C	1																	
S. S. *Incomati* at Colombo	C		1																
	D		1																
S. S. *Pasha* at Rangoon from Moulmein	C		1																
S. S. *Khandalla* at Rangoon	C		1																
S. S. *Juna* at Moulmein from Mergui	C		1																
S. S. *Karoa* at Rangoon	C		1																
S. S. *Ethiopia* at Madras from Rangoon	C			1															
	D			1															
S. S. *Ellenga* at Rangoon	C			1															
S. S. *Boanani* at Calcutta	C				1														
S. S. *Baron Napier* at Calcutta	C				2														
S. S. *Barjora* at Calcutta	C						1												
S. S. *Rajula* at Penang	C									[4]1									
S. S. *Santhia* at Rangoon from Calcutta	C											1							
S. S. *Kuala* at Penang from Moulmein	C												1						
S. S. *Cape St. Francis* at Rangoon from Calcutta	C												1						

Place		April 1935			May 1935			June 1935			July 1935		
		1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31	1–10	11–20	21–30	1–10	11–20	21–31
Indo-China (French) (see also table above):													
Cambodia [5]	C	1	1	2	17	8	1	8	9	6			
	D	1	1	2	12	5		3	6	1			
Cochin-China [6]	C	1	1	1	3		5	7	5	11	2		2
	D	1	1	1	2		4	7	3	3	2		2

[1] Imported.
[2] For 2 weeks.
[3] During the period April 20 to July 9, 1935, 98 cases of cholera with 95 deaths were reported in Kanchanapuri Province, Siam.
[4] Suspected.
[5] Reports incomplete.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE[1]

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Apr. 28–May 25, 1935	Week ended— June 1935 1	8	15	22	29	July 1935 6	13	20	27	August 1935 3	10	17	24
Argentina (see also table below):																		
Pampa Territory—																		
Leventue.[2]																		
Victoria	C				1													
	D				1													
San Luis.[3]																		
Azores. (See table below.)																		
Bechuanaland Protectorate	C				2													
Plague-infected rats					P													
Belgian Congo	C		1									1		2		2		
Bolivia: Tomina Province. (See table below.)																		
Brazil:																		
Alagoas State.[4]																		
Bahia State.[4]																		
Ceara State.[4]																		
Pernambuco State.[4]																		
British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C		2		11	1	1		1	1	2	2	3	14	5	6	6	
Tanganyika	C		1															
Uganda	C	50	27	95	135	65	87	42	60	86	64	59	59	58	51	38	60	
	D	49	27	90	134	64	83	41	58	78	62	50	53	50	51	36	58	
Ceylon: Colombia	C	2	4	2	4	1		1	1			2	1	2	1		2	
	D	2	4	1	4	1		1	1			2	1	2	1		2	
Plague-infected rats			4	14								1	1	1				
China (see also table below):																		
Amoy	C		[5]1		[5]1													
Fukiang Province—Chuanchow.[6]																		
Manchuria:[7]																		
Dutch East Indies:																		
Cheribon	C	[5]1																
West Java	C	1,795	1,634	678	656													
	D	1,794	1,633	678	651													

Ecuador (see also table below):																		
Guayaquil	C			1												1		
	D			1														
Loja Province—Celica	C												1					
Egypt:																		
Alexandria	C				1													
Plague-infected rats		P	P	P	P		P		P		P		P		P			
Asyut	C		3	4	12			1		2	2							1
Girga	C	1	1		1		1											
Minya	C							2	1									
Qena	C							1										
Hawaii Territory:																		
Hawaii Island—Hamakua district—Plague-infected rats					1					1								
Kalopa—Plague-infected rats													3			1		
Paauhau	C		1															
	D		1															
Plague-infected rats			2															
Paauilo—Plague-infected rats											1							
Pohakea—Plague-infected rats				1														
Maui Island — Makawao district—Kahului (9–10 miles from)—Plague-infected rats			2	1											2			
India	C	6,863	9,112	6,172	2,570	97	80	49	15	20	22	36	34					
	D	3,882	5,214	3,907	2,037	75	52	35	7	14	15	20	20					
Bassein	C	1	6	8	4	1		1		2	2	1	1					1
Plague-infected rats			1						1			1	2		1			1
Bombay Presidency	C	1,233	974	306	93	6	4		2	2	2	14	14	38	22			
	D	686	548	154	46	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	8	22	11			
Madras Presidency	C	161	112	8	1	2	1			2				9				
	D	96	54	10		1	1							2			3	
Mandalay	C	2																
Moulmein	C		[4]1	2	1													
	D		[4]1		1													
Northwest Frontier Province	C		15															
	D		7															
Punjab	C	147	343	434	548	24	12	3	1									
	D	61	195	223	327	17	11	3										
Rangoon	C	[4]1	1	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	5	2	2	2	
Plague-infected rats			1		2									2	1			

[1] Including plague in the United States and its possessions.
[3] A report dated Aug. 8, 1935, states that 4 cases of plague occurred at Leventue, Pampa Territory, Argentina, during 2 months.
[3] A report dated Aug. 2, 1935, states that plague-infected rats are present at San Luis, Argentina.
[4] Reports of plague in Brazil have been received under the dates indicated, as follows: July 25, 1935, 4 cases at Vicosa, Alagoas State; July 2, about 16 deaths in Fiera Santanna Bahia State since Jan. 1; July 26, 10 cases in Ceara State since Jan. 1; Sept. 10, 204 cases with 72 deaths in Pernambuco State up to Aug. 24.
[5] Imported.
[6] A report dated July 4, 1935, states that 76 cases of plague with 58 deaths were reported at Chuanchow, Province of Fukiang, China.
[7] A report dated Aug. 29, 1935, states that up to Aug. 27, 78 deaths from bubonic plague were reported in the Fuyu, Shuangshan, and Changling districts of central Manchuria, China.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Apr. 28–May 25, 1935	Week ended— June 1935 1	8	15	22	29	July 1935 6	13	20	27	August 1935 3	10	17	24
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Bentre	C		1															
Longxuyen	C						1											
Pnom-Penh	C				1													
Saigon and Cholon	C				1				2							1		
Tanghai Island	C			12														
Tayninh	C						1											
Iraq:																		
Baghdad	C				3					1	1		1			1	1	
Baghdad Province	C				1													
Libya: Province of Tripoli—Tagiura	C												1					
Madagascar. (See table below.)																		
Morocco:																		
Draa boundaries—Tighmert	C										6		1					
Mogador	C													9				
	D													3				
Saffi Region	C		9	14	1													
	D		5	11	1													
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Senegal. (See table below.)																		
Siam:																		
Nagara Rajsima	C	1																
Rajpuri	C		1															
South-West Africa. (See table below.)																		
Tunisia: Tunis	C								1			1		1		1		1
	D								1					1				
Plague-infected rats		1			2		2											
Union of South Africa:																		
Cape Province	C	3	5	4	17													
Orange Free State	C	39	9	39	6													
Transvaal	C		23	2	1													

United States:																		
California—Plague-infected ground squirrels:																		
Lassen County									1	1		1						
Modoc County				3	26	32	7	13	13									
San Luis Obispo County				1	[8] 1													
Montana — Dillon — Plague-infected ground squirrels													1					
Oregon—Plague-infected ground squirrels:																		
Grant County													7					
Lake County					2		1											
Wallowa County												3	[8] 3					

Place		February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Argentina (see also table above):							
Jujuy Province	C						1
Pampa Territory—Victorica	C					2	
Santa Fe	C	1	1				
Santiago de Estero Province—Frias	C					2	
Azores	C	3				1	
Bolivia: Tomina Province	C	4	4				
China: Kwangchowan	C			20	7		
	D			13	9		
Ecuador:							
Chimborazo Province	C	4					
Loja Province	C	18	17	6	4		
Indo-China (see also table above):							
Cochin-China	C		1	2	1	9	
Naotchao Island	C		20	18			
Madagascar (central region)	C	491	211	209	128	95	
	D	472	203	199	124	92	

Place		February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Peru	C	15	14	13	10	4	4
Lambayeque Department	C			1	1		
Libertad Department	C	9	5		3		2
Lima Department	C	6	5	12	6	4	2
Callao	C	3	2			1	
	D	2	2			1	
Plague-infected rats		4		P			
Lima	C	3	2	9	6	1	1
	D		1	7	4	1	
Plague-infected rats		5		P			
Senegal:							
Dakar [10]	C	1	2	5	10	19	25
	D	1	2	4	8	13	15
Louga [10]	C				1		
Rufisque [10]	C			17	10	8	2
Theis [10]	C			3	19	20	17
Tivaouane [10]	C			5	30	48	42
Southwest Africa: Ovamboland	C	[11] 88	29		[12] 34		

[8] Plague-infected wood rat.
[9] Includes 1 suspected plague-infected squirrel.
[10] Reports incomplete.
[11] For January and February.
[12] For April and May.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Apr. 28–May 25, 1935	Week ended— June 1935 1	8	15	22	29	July 1935 6	13	20	27	August 1935 3	10	17	24
Algeria:																		
Algiers Department	C							1				1						
Constantine Department	C	1	2		1				2									
Belgian Congo. (See table below.)																		
Bolivia. (See table below.)																		
Brazil:																		
Porto Alegre (alastrim)	C	4																
Rio de Janeiro	C						1											
British East Africa:																		
Kenya	C				2					2	1			1				
Tanganyika	C	3	26	3	3		2	17	37	42	25	28	19	24	16	11		
Uganda	C				1													
British Guiana	C				P		[1] 40		P									
British Somaliland	C	29	26	37	47	3	1			21	2	1	13			3		
British South Africa: Northern Rhodesia	C	25	27		4	2												
Canada:																		[1] 1
Alberta	C																	[1] 1
British Columbia	C																	
Manitoba	C													[1] 1				
Ontario	C	2		[1] 2		[1] 1						[1] 1		[1] 1				
Quebec	C													[1] 2				
Saskatchewan	C			[1] 1		[1] 1												
Ceylon:																		
Colombo	C	1			2													
Galle	C		14															
Welitara	C		50															
Chile: Chuquicamata	C														1			
China:																		
Amoy	C		7	4		1	1	1		1	1			1				
Canton	C	6	12	2														
Dairen	C	1	4	4	21	4	4	4	5	12	2							
Foochow	C	P	P	P	P	P		P		P		P		P		P		
Hangchow	C		3	2	1	1	1		1		1							
Hankow	C	15	14	11	11	1		1	1	1								
Hong Kong	C	9	14	12	10			1										

Macao	D	53	23	2	1													
Nanking	C	1	5		2		1					1	2					
Shanghai	C	4	7	3	12			3	5	4		2			1	1	3	
Swatow	C	1	2					1	2									
Tientsin	C	11	10	8	2	1	2	2	2									
Tsingtao	C	17	16	13	9	2	1											
Chosen. (See table below.)																		
Colombia	C	23	8	25	26	31			9	4								
Barranquilla	C				1													
Bogota	C				3											9		
Dahomey. (See table below.)																		
Egypt:																		
Dakahliya	C	87	4	20	13			2										
Gharbiya	C		3				1											
Suez	C		1															
Provinces	C	3	21		1		1											
Eritrea	C		5															
France. (See table below.)																		
French Somaliland	C	16	14	1														
Great Britain: England and Wales	C									1								
Greece: Salonika	C	2	5	1	14		7	19	19	19						2	2	
Guatemala. (See table below.)																		
Honduras: Tela	C	8		6		P	P	4				P		P	P			
India	C	31,533	47,384	45,558	37,507	7,739	7,746	5,423	5,018	4,227	3,573	3,528	3,292					
	D	6,726	9,464	9,637	8,423	1,827	1,741	1,364	1,227	1,066	901	862	829					
Assam	C	27	47	32	56		24		3	1		1	5		7	11	17	57
Bassein	C				[1] 1													
Bombay Presidency	C	7,778	11,693	10,497	7,958	1,303	1,259	1,073	701	710	635	522	515	601	409			
	D	1,445	2,241	1,970	1,430	220	235	201	142	159	133	128	105	105	91			
Bombay	C	235	441	455	284	53	52	53	42	39	30	28	23	21	20	12	10	
	D	114	262	257	176	37	29	39	24	30	22	14	15	18	10	8	5	
Calcutta	C	170	429	433	246	41	33	17	21	16	15	15	13	13	7	14	11	11
	D	103	241	326	188	34	30	15	15	15	12	9	11	8	4	9	4	8
Chittagong	C	[1] 1	[1] 2															
Cochin	C	6	5	2														
Karachi	C	32	39	43	23	9	2	3	4	8	2	2	2	1	2	2		1
Madras Presidency	C	4,939	6,493	4,366	2,694	654	699	620	661	556	500	740	609	766				
	D	835	972	720	559	146	107	116	138	117	68	112	108	114				
Madras	C	48	49	47	22	4	5	4	11			2	4	4	1	3	3	2
Moulmein	C	[1] 1	2		1			[2] 2		3	5			1	2		4	8
Negapatam	C	43	61	20	13	4	1	2	1		3	1	1	1	13	1		
Punjab	C	193	212	133	443	82	72	85	66	125	71	25	50	22	30	12	10	14
Rangoon	C	77	216	95	59	5	7	3	3	7	4	6	4	2	1	2	2	2
Tuticorin	C		1	28	5	5			2	4		14	4	1	8	3		9
Vizagapatam	C	133	144	119	58	9	15	7	3	6	8	1	4	1	6		1	2
India (French):																		
Chandernagor	C	1	6	19	4	3		2			1	2						
Karikal	C	11	14	32	19	4	4	3	14	14	1	3	9	8				
Pondichery	C	78	110	96	59	20	10	8	15	8	8	10		[3] 32	9			
	D	72	91	78	51	16	5	7	11	9	8	10		23	8			

[1] For 4 weeks.

[2] For 2 weeks.

[3] Imported.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Apr. 28–May 25, 1935	Week ended— June 1935 1	8	15	22	29	July 1935 6	13	20	27	August 1935 3	10	17	24
Indo-China (see also table below):																		
Haiphong	C		3	4	7	1		1		1		2			1			
Pnom-Penh	C		8															
Tourane	C	5	6															
Iran	C	7	1	1	11		3	4									1	
Teheran	C				2			3				1						
	D				2			1										
Iraq	C	7	6	11	18					3					4			
Arbil	C	4		2	1											1		
Baghdad	C						1											
Basra	C			2														
Mosul liwa	C		9	2														
Japan (see also table below)	C				23													
Kawasaki	C																	
Kobe	C	1						1										
Mizuna Migifu Prefecture.[4]																		
Nagasaki	C	1	3															
Nagoya	C						1	4										
Osaka	C				1													
Taiwan	C			1														
Lithuania	C												1					
Mexico:																		
Chihuahua	C	8	18	11	[5] 2													
Guadalajara	D				1		2	1		2		1	1					1
Mazatlan	C		1	1														
Mexico, D. F.	C	103	161	54	108	24	35	19	36	21	13	10		9	18			
Monterrey	C		1	2														
San Luis Potosi	D			1										2			2	
Vera Cruz	C		[5] 1															
Morocco. (See table below.)																		
Mozambique. (See table below.)																		
Nigeria	C	372	514	399	292	289	41	59			122	42	251	57				
Lagos	C	1				1												

Niger Territory. (See table below.)																		
Nyasaland. (See table below.)																		
Palestine	C	4	2		3													
Peru. (See table below.)																		
Poland	C		1									1						
Portugal (see also table below):																		
Lisbon	C		5	2		1							1			1		
Oporto	C				1	1					1			1				
Portuguese East Africa	C			2	7													
Salvador	C	74																
Saudi Arabia	C		48		24	13				1	1		[2] 6		1			
Siam	C	2																
Bangkok	C	1									4		2					
Sierra Leone	C	295	123	196	64		[2] 17		[2] 14		[2] 37		[2] 10		[2] 95			
Freetown	C										[2] 2		[2] 4		[2] 2			
Spain	C	15	34	36	38	8	6	14	9	8	17	4	9	8		5	2	3
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C			7	6	1			4	2	2	3	7	4	2	4	1	2
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	C	9	8	23	6	2							1	1	3	1		3
Syria:																		
Damascus	C	2																
Provinces	C	4	2	1														
Tunisia	C				1													
Turkey. (See table below.)																		
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (See table below.)																		

On vessels:

S. S. *Hosang* at Singapore from Osaka	1 case	Feb.	2, 1935
S. S. *Rhona* at Port Swettenham from Madras	1 case	Feb.	22, 1935
S. S. *Mongolia* at Suez from Australia	1 case	Feb.	24, 1935
S. S. *Ellenga* at Rangoon	1 case	Feb.	26, 1935
S. S. *Suisang* at Singapore from Hong Kong	1 case	Feb.	27, 1935
S. S. *Empress of Britain* at Singapore from Bombay	1 case	Mar.	3, 1935
S. S. *Cremer* at Singapore from Amoy	1 case	Mar.	11, 1935
S. S. *Kutsang* at Hong Kong	1 case	Mar.	14, 1935
S. S. *Tatsuta Maru* at San Francisco	1 case	Mar.	14, 1935
Do	1 case	Mar.	15, 1935
S. S. *Pendeen* at Port Said from Odessa	1 case	Mar.	16, 1935
S. S. *Anhui* at Singapore from Hong Kong	2 cases	Mar.	22, 1935
S. S. *Van Heutsz* at Singapore from Amoy	1 case	Mar.	26, 1935
S. S. *Mulbera* at Aden	1 case	Mar.	28, 1935
S. S. *Anshun* at Swatow from Hong Kong	1 case	Mar.	28, 1935
S. S. *Varsova* at Karachi	1 case	Mar.	30, 1935

On vessels—Continued.

S. S. *Jinkai Maru* at Singapore from Miike	1 case	Apr.	3, 1935
S. S. *Ozarda* at Tuticorin from Akyab	1 case	Apr.	3, 1935
S. S. *Ekma* at Rangoon from Calcutta	1 case	Apr.	12, 1935
S. S. *Ipoh* at Penang from Singapore	1 case	Apr.	12, 1935
S. S. *Hong Peng* at Singapore from Amoy	1 case	Apr.	17, 1935
S. S. *Anhui* at Singapore from Hong Kong	1 case	Apr.	18, 1935
S. S. *Jalagopal* at Rangoon from Chittagong	1 case	Apr.	19, 1935
S. S. *Nagasaki Maru* at Nagasaki from Shanghai	1 case	May	10, 1935
S. S. *Karoa* at Singapore from Calcutta	1 case	May	29, 1935
S. S. *Anshun* at Singapore from Hong Kong	1 case	June	1, 1935
S. S. *Cremer* at Singapore from Amoy	1 case	June	4, 1935
S. S. *Van Heutsz* at Singapore from Amoy	1 case	June	18, 1935
S. S. *Chitose Maru* at Nagasaki from Dairen	2 cases	July	2, 1935
S. S. *Perala* at Aden from Massawa	1 case	July	13, 1935
S. S. *Hong Kheng* at Singapore from Amoy	2 cases	Aug.	1, 1935
S. S. *Barenfels* at Gibraltar	1 case	Aug.	23, 1935

[2] For 2 weeks.
[3] Imported.
[4] A report dated June 11, 1935, states that 10 deaths from smallpox had occurred at Mizuna Migifu Prefecture, Japan.
[5] For 3 weeks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Belgian Congo (see also table above)	C	58	95	151	165	108	
Bolivia	C	42	42	36	33	44	47
Chosen	C	179	178	211	157	102	
Dahomey	C	4	16				
Finland	C			1		1	
France	C	137	78	8	15	57	60
Guatemala	C	2	1				
Indo-China (see also table above)	C	582	601	552	303	210	203
	D	69	53	92	53	57	31
Japan (see also table above)	C	8		6	45	26	
Morocco	C		3	8	13	12	8
Mozambique	C	1	4	3			
Niger Territory	C			246	797		
Nyasaland	C	13	26	2	1	37	
Peru	C	6	16	15	28	3	
Portugal (see also table above)	C	55	43	25	41	76	
	D	9	2	1	5	5	
Turkey	C	19	28	1	13	30	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	C	375	284	144			

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Week ended— May 1935				June 1935					July 1935				August 1935		
					4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17
Algeria:																				
Algiers Department	C	1	12	18	3	6	10	19		4		28	11	5	11	2				
Algiers	C						1	1	1		1									
Constantine Department	C	25	58	84	1	3	8	11	7	18	8	37	27	17	6	8	5		1	1
Constantine	C	6	4	3			2													
Philippeville	C								3	1		1			1	1				
Oran Department	C		11	3			2		1		1	1	1	2		15				
Southern Territories	C		11	3		6		14												
Belgian Congo	C		1																	
Bolivia. (See table below.)																				
British East Africa: Uganda	C	4	1																	
Bulgaria	C	1	7	2																
Chile	C	575	533	333	114			[1] 300		[2] 142				[3] 273	89					
Concepcion	C		8	28	9			[1] 33		[2] 18				[3] 14	16					
Iquique.[4]																				
Santiago	C		46	207	67			[1] 148						[3] 149	49					
Valparaiso	C	7	5	3	4			1								1		2	2	1
China:																				
Canton	C						1													
Hangchow	C		1										2							
Hankow	C													1		1				
Harbin [5]	C			5	4	7	3	6	2											
Nanking	C		1		1			1		1									1	
Shanghai	C		3					1		1			1		1		1			
Tientsin	C				1	1	2	1	1	3		1								
Tsingtao	C			2								1		1						
Chosen. (See table below.)																				
Colombia: Pamplona	C																		1	

[1] For 3 weeks.
[2] For 2 weeks.
[3] For 4 weeks.
[4] For the week ended Mar. 9, 1935, 11 cases of typhus fever were reported at San Jose nitrate camp about 42 miles from Iquique, Chile.
[5] A report dated June 25, 1935, states that about 400 cases of typhus fever occurred at Harbin, Manchuria, China.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths, P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Week ended— May 1935				June 1935					July 1935				August 1935		
					4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.)																				
Egypt:																				
Alexandria	C	5	7	21	4	4	4	8	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	----	1	----	----	----
Aswan	C	----	24	9	16	17	7	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Asyut	C	1	11	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	1	----	1
Beheira	C	162	223	243	55	41	45	20	13	15	12	14	5	8	4	5	2	3	3	1
Beni-Suef	C	3	2	1	----	1	----	1	----	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----
Cairo	C	7	5	6	----	1	2	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----
Dakahliya	C	108	64	14	1	2	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----
Faiyum	C	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Gharbiya	C	236	224	180	----	45	51	----	36	18	33	17	15	10	18	4	4	3	4	5
Girga	C	----	7	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Minufiya	C	33	84	125	9	18	11	6	7	5	5	5	5	3	9	3	5	----	1	----
Minya	C	----	1	4	2	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	----	1	----
Port Said	C	1	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----
Quena	C	----	4	----	1	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sharkiya	C	32	61	20	6	----	----	----	----	2	4	----	3	1	1	1	1	----	----	----
Suez	C	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Provinces	C	581	736	875	104	125	121	82	63	48	64	43	37	28	45	17	13	8	11	8
Greece. (See table below.)																				
Guatemala. (See table below.)																				
Hawaii Territory—Honolulu	C	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hungary	C	1	----	4	----	----	13	4	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Iran	C	60	106	132	26	33	18	11	33	21	17	14	13	7	----	16	6	4	3	6
Teheran	C	----	4	1	1	6	8	----	2	7	3	5	5	4	----	5	5	----	----	----
Iraq: Sulaimani liwa	C	----	----	42	8	1	----	5	3	2	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Irish Free State:																				
Cork County—Castletown	C	----	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Waterford County—Lismore	C	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Japan: Tokyo	C	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	7	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Latvia. (See table below.)																				
Libya: Tripolitania	C	2	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lithuania	C	40	74	42	2	19	14	2	6	6	2	3	4	1	6	3	2	3	----	----

Mexico (see also table below):																			
Guadalajara	D											1			1				
Mexico, D. F.	C	49	72	49									14	20		60			
Progreso	D		1																
Torreon	C	1																	
Morocco	C	24	20	112	18	28	21	10	19	19	16	16	16	14	24	16	8	10	5	1
Palestine:																				
Haifa	C	2	1	2		[6]1	1	1		3				[6]2		1				2
Jaffa	C			1		4	[6]1													
Panama Canal Zone. (See table below.)																				
Paraguay: Asuncion	D														1					
Peru. (See table below.)																				
Poland	C	291	580	597	150	174	139	134	127	104	80	67	67	48	52	41	34	33	30	22
	D	21	46	33	9	12	14	7	5	4	3	4	5	1	3	5	1	2	4	1
Rumania. (See table below.)																				
Saudi Arabia	C		6		3															
Straits Settlements: Singapore	C	2	1	3	1			1										1		
Syria	C	1																		
Trans-Jordan	C	2	6	17	1	6	2	2	6	1	4	2								
Tunisia:																				
Tunis	C		3	32	1	5	3				1		2			1		1		
Provinces	C	67	106	225	42	24	42	50	34	25	11	30	15	13	34	25	16	17	15	15
Turkey. (See table below.)																				
Union of South Africa. (See table below.)																				
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (See table below.)																				
Yugoslavia. (See table below.)																				
On vessel S. S. *Nova Prince* at San Francisco	C		1																	

Place		February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Bolivia	C	32	43	86	127	111	114
China: Manchuria—Harbin	C		26		45	25	
Chosen	C	126	179	198	254	135	
Czechoslovakia	C	18	52	13	8	11	
Greece	C	2	1	3	2		
Guatemala	C	20	30	35	7	6	22
Latvia	C		1		4		
Mexico (see also table above)	C	33					
	D	11					
Panama Canal Zone	C	1		1	2	1	
Peru	C	32	10	87	96	19	

Place		February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	July 1935
Portugal	C			8	2	3	
Rumania	C	240	433	494	574	300	59
Turkey	C	45	56	25	69	54	
Union of South Africa:							
Cape Province	C	128	100	70	128	172	
Natal	C	4	2	30	5	2	
Orange Free State	C	69	71	26	44	123	
Transvaal	C	16	21	83	12	25	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	C	11,158	10,921	8,414			
Yugoslavia	C	83	117	104	64	131	49

[6] Imported:

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

YELLOW FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place		Jan. 27–Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24–Mar. 30, 1935	Mar. 31–Apr. 27, 1935	Week ended— May 1935				June 1935					July 1935				August 1935	
					4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10
Bolivia: Santa Cruz Department—Chuchio.[1]																			
Brazil:																			
Goyaz State	C								4			2							
	D		11	10	5	1													
Maranhao State	C												1						
Mato Grosso State	C											2		9					
Minas Geraes State[2]	C								6			6	2	4		2			1
	D				3	6						6	2						
Para State	C												1						
Sao Paulo State	C											1							
Colombia:																			
Intendencia of Meta—Restrepo	C		2			1										1			
	D	1																	
Villavicencio	D	1																	
Dahomey:																			
Parakou	C								[3]1										
Porto Novo	C															1			
French Equatorial Africa: Middle Congo—Pointe-noire	C		[3]2																
Gold Coast: Cape Coast	C																		1
Ivory Coast:																			
Banguoanou	C	1																	
Bassam (near)	C		1																
Bobo-Diolasso	C	1																	
Gagnoa	C		1																
Ouagadougou	C	1																	
Sierra Leone: Freetown	C		2																
Togo:																			
Agoueve	C					1													
Kouma	C					1													
Sokode	C							1											

[1] During the month of June 1935, 1 case of yellow fever was reported at Chuchio, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia.
[2] During the week ended Aug. 31, 1935, 8 cases of yellow fever were reported at Theophilo Ottoni, Minas Geraes State, Brazil.
[3] Suspected.

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